

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Chanda Harris Examiner #: 77264 Date: 8/28/03
 Art Unit: 3714 Phone Number 30 8-8358 Serial Number: 09/829830
 Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 10D33/10D10 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc., if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Online education system and method

Inventors (please provide full names): Michael Betz, William Ganza,
Christopher Nakensnik

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 4/10/01

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

Student can't advance until audio or video file
has completed playing.

See Claim 1.

STAFF USE ONLY		Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher:	<u>Jeanne Harrigan</u>	NA Sequence (#)	STN _____
Searcher Phone #:	_____	AA Sequence (#)	Dialog _____
Searcher Location:	_____	Structure (#)	Questel/Orbit _____
Date Searcher Picked Up:	_____	Bibliographic	Dr.Link _____
Date Completed:	_____	Litigation	Lexis/Nexis _____
Searcher Prep & Review Time:	_____	Fulltext	Sequence Systems _____
Clerical Prep Time:	_____	Patent Family	WWW/Internet _____
Online Time:	_____	Other	Other (specify) _____



STIC Search Report

EIC 3700

STIC Database Tracking Number: 102604

TO: Chanda Harris
Location: CP2, 10D10
Art Unit: 3714

Case Serial Number: 09/829830

From: Jeanne Horrigan
Location: EIC 3700
CP2-2C08
Phone: 305-5934

jeanne.horrigan@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Attached are the search results for the online education system and method, including author and prior art searches in foreign and international patent databases, and prior art searches in computer and education non-patent literature databases. I also did a brief search of the Internet, using the Google search engine.

Also attached is a search feedback form. Completion of the form is voluntary. Your completing this form would help us improve our search services.

I hope the attached information is useful. Please feel free to contact me (phone 305-5934 or email jeanne.horrigan@uspto.gov) if you have any questions or need additional searching on this application.



STIC Search Results Feedback Form

EIC 3700

Questions about the scope or the results of the search? Contact **the EIC searcher or contact:**

**John Sims, EIC 3700 Team Leader
308-4836, CP2-2C08**

Voluntary Results Feedback Form

- *I am an examiner in Workgroup:* *Example: 3730*
- *Relevant prior art found, search results used as follows:*
- 102 rejection
 - 103 rejection
 - Cited as being of interest.
 - Helped examiner better understand the invention.
 - Helped examiner better understand the state of the art in their technology.

Types of relevant prior art found:

- Foreign Patent(s)
- Non-Patent Literature
(journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

➤ *Relevant prior art not found:*

- Results verified the lack of relevant prior art (helped determine patentability).
- Results were not useful in determining patentability or understanding the invention.

Comments:

Drop off or send completed forms to STIC/EIC3700 CP2 2C08



File 1:ERIC 1966-2003/Aug 13
File 121:Brit.Education Index 1976-2003/Q2
File 437:Education Abstracts 1983-2003/Jul
Set Items Description
S1 3 AU='BETZ, MICHAEL' [not relevant]

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Aug W04
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030828, UT=20030821
Set Items Description
S1 7 AU='BETZ MICHAEL' OR AU='BETZ MICHAEL DR' [not relevant]

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD, UM &UP=200356
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/May(Updated 030902)
File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209
Set Items Description
S1 1 AU='BETZ M J'
S2 1 AU='GANZA W'
S3 1 AU='NALESNIK C'
S4 1 S1 AND S2 AND S3

4/34/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
015177439 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-237969/200323
Interactive learning system controls presentation of interactive lesson to student, based on audio file included in interactive lesson received from lesson providing system
Patent Assignee: PROFESSIONAL TRAINING & CONSULTING INC (PROF-N)
Inventor: BETZ M J ; GANZA W ; NALESNIK C
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applcat No Kind Date Week
US 20020146674 A1 20021010 US 2001829830 A 20010410 200323 B
Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001829830 A 20010410
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 20020146674 A1 33 G09B-003/00
Abstract (Basic): US 20020146674 A1
NOVELTY - An interactive lesson providing system (22) transmits an interactive lesson with an audio file through a bidirectional communication network to student systems (24,26,28,30) which presents the lesson to one of the student. An audio controller controls the presentation of the lesson, based on the received audio file.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for online education method.
USE - Interactive learning system.
ADVANTAGE - Provides immediate acknowledgement about completion of course, to student efficiently.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an interactive learning system.
Interactive lesson providing system (22)
Student systems (24,26,28,30)
pp; 33 DwgNo 1/12
Derwent Class: P85; T01; W04
International Patent Class (Main): G09B-003/00

File 1:ERIC 1966-2003/Aug 13
File 121:Brit.Education Index 1976-2003/Q2
File 142:Social Sciences Abstracts 1983-2003/Jul
File 437:Education Abstracts 1983-2003/Jul
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Aug
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13

Set	Items	Description
S1	109874	AUDIO?? OR VIDEO?? OR AUDIOTAPE? OR VIDEOTAPE? OR AUDIOCASSETTE? OR VIDEOCASSETTE?
S2	554436	PREVENT? OR AVERT? OR DETER?
S3	68923	PRECLUD? OR BLOCK???
S4	12929	NAVIGAT? OR SKIP????
S5	0	MOVE? ? ORMOVING
S6	31951	PROCEED???
S7	8419	OMIT???? OR OMISSION? ?
S8	22852	IGNOR???
S9	7426	OVERLOOK???
S10	2710	DISREGARD???
S11	22484	NEGLECT???
S12	123157	ADVANC?
S13	435284	CONTROL???
S14	51102	PRESENTATION?
S15	14215	PACE OR PACING
S16	251148	RATE
S17	512138	TIME
S18	187383	MOVE? ? OR MOVING
S19	23	S2:S3()(S4 OR S7:S11)
S20	115	S2:S3()(S18 OR S12 OR S6)
S21	3090	S13(2W)S14:S17
S22	80	S1(S)S19:S21
S23	76	RD (unique items)
S24	4	S23/2002:2003
S25	72	S23 NOT S24
S26	53312	S1/TI,DE
S27	32	S25 AND S26
S28	32	Sort S27/ALL/PY,D
S29	40	S25 NOT S27
S30	40	Sort S29/ALL/PY,D

28/6/3 (Item 3 from file: 1)

01118412 ERIC NO.: ED461740 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: CE082868
Distance Learning and the Health Professions: A Synthesis Report of the Literature Investigating Continuing Professional Health Education at a Distance.

1999 (19990000)

28/6/6 (Item 6 from file: 35)

01619468 ORDER NO: AAD98-14880
REAL-TIME VIDEO TRANSMISSION AND MULTIMEDIA SERVICES OVER WIRELESS NETWORKS
Year: 1997

28/7,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 1)

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC
(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.
00721107 ERIC NO.: EJ408980 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: IR521567

The Effects of Pacing and Sequence Control in an Interactive Video Lesson.

Milheim, William D.
Educational and Training Technology International, v27 n1 p7-19 Feb 1990
1990 (19900000)

LANGUAGE: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: 80 (Journal articles); 143 (Reports--Research)

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: CIJOCT1990

Discusses research on learner **control**, **pacing**, and sequence, and describes a study of undergraduates that was conducted to determine the effects of learner versus program **control** of **pacing** and sequence in an interactive **video** lesson on photography. Results are analyzed, and suggestions for further research are given. (38 references) (LRW)
DESCRIPTORS: Analysis of Covariance; Computer Assisted Instruction; Courseware; Higher Education; *Interactive **Video**; Intermode Differences ; *Learning Strategies; Optical Disks; *Pacing; Photography; Predictor Variables; Pretests Posttests; Research Needs; Retention...

28/7, K/23 (Item 23 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.
1056921 ORDER NO: AAD89-07653

CONTROL OF INSTRUCTION AND FEEDBACK IN INTERACTIVE VIDEO INSTRUCTION FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Author: PERRY, MARGARET ANN BROWNELL

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1988

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (0206)

MAJOR PROFESSOR: GARY W. TUBB

Source: VOLUME 50/01-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 69. 155 PAGES

The belief that learners should be involved in choice making or control of learning is widely held in many educational circles (Carrier, Davidson, Higson, & Williams, 1984). Researchers (Gaynor, 1981; Waltrop, Justen, & Adams, 1986) have also recommended using immediate feedback at the knowledge level. This study investigated the issues of type of control and type of feedback with gifted, non-deaf learners. The instructional material was an interactive video presentation of the manual alphabet. A randomized pretest-post-test design was used.

The first phase focused on investigating which method of control, program or learner, led to the most accurate performance when reading the manual alphabet presented by familiar fingerspellers. It also investigated whether type of **control** significantly affected **time** spent on practice. Whether the provision for **video** feedback affected time spent on fingerspelling practice, accuracy of fingerspelling, and accuracy in reading the manual alphabet presented by unfamiliar fingerspellers was investigated in Phase II.

Time spent on the Phase I practice session was significantly ($p < .01$) longer for the program control than for the learner control group. Subjects in the two treatment groups did not perform significantly different on the post-test. In the second phase, there were no significant differences between the two treatment groups of video feedback and no feedback.

Nelson (1985) found that the majority of learners exhibited a preferred strategy in exercising control over material. Most learner

control subjects who proceeded directly to the Phase I post-test proceeded directly to the Phase II post-test. Most subjects who chose additional practice in Phase I chose additional practice in Phase II. These results support Nelson's findings.

This study suggests that a learner control strategy in teaching the manual alphabet increases efficiency. The gifted subjects expressed a preference for the learner control strategy and were able to judge manual letter difficulty. The use of video feedback was viewed positively. Major implications indicate that learner control is an efficient strategy for delivering instruction and that the option for video feedback is a motivational strategy.

28/7,K/31 (Item 31 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.
423225 ORDER NO: AAD72-06560

A STUDY OF STUDENT REACTIONS TOWARDS AUDIO INSTRUCTIONAL SYSTEMS THAT PROVIDE OR DENY MEANS OF INDIVIDUAL CONTROL OF THE PRESENTATION

Author: BURFORD, THOMAS EARL

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1971

Corporate Source/Institution: SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY (0659)

Source: VOLUME 32/08-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 4480. 156 PAGES

30/7,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 583)

DIALOG(R)File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
09149574

Graphics Vision's presentation tool

MALAYSIA: AVERVISION LAUNCHED BY GRAPHICS VISION

New Straits Times (XAS) 26 Aug 1999 Computimes,p.51

Language: ENGLISH

The AverVision which integrates pointer function, video switch, television scan converter, personal computer (PC), camera and overhead projector, has been launched in Malaysia by Graphics Vision (M) Sdn Bhd (Malaysia). The product, which is tagged at RM 2,950, is a high quality presentation tool which is also compatible with notebook computers and Apple Macintoshes. Key features of the products include, auto-save for customised setting, video switcher function, zoom sharpness control, record presentation and drawings into a video tape, liquid crystal display projector and three-dimensional images. The tools can also support resolutions to a maximum of 1,024 by 768 pixels. A remote control is also provided to make presentation easier.

30/7,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.
01807350 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9940152

Managing multimedia presentations

Author: Balkir, Nevzat Hurkan

Degree: Ph.D.

Year: 1999

Corporate Source/Institution: Case Western Reserve University (0042)

Adviser: Gultekin Ozsoyoglu

Source: VOLUME 60/07-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 3361. 195 PAGES

ISBN: 0-599-41614-9

This thesis proposes database techniques for efficient management of multimedia presentations. The techniques proposed in the thesis include multimedia database design, buffer management techniques for multimedia servers, graphical query user interfaces, efficient graph query processing techniques, and electronic books for multimedia presentations.

The problem of querying multimedia presentations based on content information should become an integral part of multimedia database systems, and users should be able to store, query, and possibly manipulate multimedia presentations using a single application/database management system software. In this thesis we propose such a database management system, called ViSiOn.

Most multimedia servers reported in the literature are designed to serve multiple and independent **video / audio** streams. We think that multimedia servers also need to serve complete presentations. Multimedia presentations provide unique opportunities to develop algorithms for buffer management and admission **control**, as execution- **time** consumption requirements of presentations are known *a priori*. In our work, we examine presentations in three different domains (heavyweight, middleweight, and lightweight) and provide buffer management and admission control algorithms for the three domains. We propose two improvements (flattening and dynamic-adjustments) on the schedules created for heavyweight presentations.

We model multimedia presentations as presentation graphs, which are directed acyclic graphs that visually specify multimedia presentations. Each node of a presentation graph represents a media stream. Edges depict sequential or concurrent playout of streams during a presentation. Information captured in each individual stream and the presentation order of streams constitute the content information of the presentation. Querying multimedia presentation graphs based on content is important for the retrieval of information from a database. To query the information flow throughout a multimedia presentation as well as in each individual multimedia stream, we use temporal operators Next, Connected, and Until, together with path formulas. These constructs allow us to specify and query paths along a presentation graph. We present an icon-based, graphical query language, GVISUAL that provides iconic representations for these constructs and a user-friendly graphical interface for query specification.

To evaluate queries with path algebra expressions, we propose the node code system. In the node code system, the nodes of a presentation graph are assigned binary codes (node codes) that are used to represent nodes and paths in a presentation graph. Using node codes makes it easy to find parent-child, predecessor-successor relationships between nodes. A pair of node codes for connected nodes uniquely identifies a path, and allows efficient set-at-a-time evaluations of path algebra expressions. In this thesis, we present the node code representation of nodes and paths in multimedia presentation graphs, and provide efficient algorithms and optimization techniques for the evaluation of queries with path algebra expressions.

Electronic books are typically large, usually contain hyper-linked table of contents, indexed search facilities on keywords, and occasionally have multimedia data such as images, maps, and audio/video streams. Most of the time, the sheer size of these electronic books and their static and black box nature impede the user in effectively learning from such books. We use the term electronic book as an application that contains and makes extensive use of a multimedia database and multimedia presentations stored

in it. In this thesis, we use new and extended database techniques for electronic books containing hyperlinked text, instructor's audio/video clips, slides, animation, still images, etc. as well as content-based information about these data.

30/7,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.
01259167 ORDER NO: AAD93-01470

STUDENT RESPONSE TO INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN A CORPORATE TRAINING SETTING (MULTIMEDIA)

Author: PERRY, JON DAVID

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1992

Corporate Source/Institution: INDIANA UNIVERSITY (0093)

Source: VOLUME 53/09-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 3181. 166 PAGES

U.S. corporations invest billions of dollars in workplace training annually. There is considerable interest in identifying instructional technologies which might lead to more efficient or effective training. This study used naturalistic methods such as interview and observation to determine the response of trainees to a computer- controlled multimedia classroom presentation system used by a major corporation. The presentation system allowed the instructor to use a remote control to display a pre-planned sequence of still visuals, audio , and motion video. The system also included response keypads for each student which allowed the instructor to pose multiple-choice type questions and tabulate and display student responses.

The study showed that students were able to identify a number of benefits of the multimedia system and its components. These included demonstrating leadership in the use of technology; increased variety, interest, and attention; enhanced feedback for both instructors and students; and more effective use of motion video materials. Students also identified concerns about the system, such as reduced flexibility, operational problems, and cost-effectiveness. Students noted the importance of hands-on experience and other forms of active learning.

Recommendations are made for maximizing the benefits of the multimedia system by using it to support more interactive teaching techniques. The study also offers suggestions for use of the response keypad and increasing the flexibility of the multimedia system.

Suggestions for further research include investigating the role of novelty effects and student expectations, determining the benefits of instructional technologies for instructors, and considering a larger role for adult learners in the evaluation of training.

Serial 09/829830

September 5, 2003

File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Aug W5
File 2:INSPEC 1969-2003/Aug W4
File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Jul
File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2003/Sep 03
File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2003/Sep 03
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Jul
File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2003/Aug

Set	Items	Description
S1	190330	AUDIO?? OR VIDEO?? OR AUDIOTAPE? OR VIDEOTAPE? OR AUDIOCASSETTE? OR VIDEOCASSETTE?
S2	1234478	PREVENT? OR AVERT? OR DETER?
S3	181874	PRECLUD? OR BLOCK???
S4	59545	NAVIGAT? OR SKIP????
S5	0	MOVE? ? ORMOVING
S6	43160	PROCEED???
S7	10533	OMIT???? OR OMISSION? ?
S8	27979	IGNOR???
S9	7086	OVERLOOK???
S10	3882	DISREGARD???
S11	39601	NEGLECT???
S12	316847	ADVANC?
S13	1430460	CONTROL????
S14	65692	PRESENTATION?
S15	23736	PACE OR PACING
S16	562880	RATE
S17	1448007	TIME
S18	275155	MOVE? ? OR MOVING
S19	67	S2:S3()(S4 OR S7:S11)
S20	410	S2:S3()(S18 OR S12 OR S6)
S21	13230	S13(2W)S14:S17
S22	325	S1(S)S19:S21
S23	121334	S1/TI,DE
S24	201	S22 AND S23
S25	1198321	S2/TI,DE OR S3/TI,DE OR S13/TI,DE
S26	113	S24 AND S25
S27	105	RD (unique items)
S28	16	S27/2002:2003
S29	89	S27 NOT S28
S30	2794	S1/TI AND (S2:S3/TI OR S13/TI)
S31	53	S29 AND S30
S32	53	Sort S31/ALL/PY,D
S33	12	S1(S)S19:S20
S34	12	S33 NOT 31
S35	12	S33 NOT S31
S36	12	RD (unique items)
S37	1	S36/2002:2003
S38	11	S36 NOT S37
S39	11	Sort S38/ALL/PY,D [1 duplicate; the rest not relevant]

32/9/8 (Item 8 from file: 65)

DIALOG(R)File 65:Inside Conferences

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04506463 INSIDE CONFERENCE ITEM ID: CN047132241

Effectiveness of Instructor Controlled Interactive Video
Presentation in Transfer of Technology

Selvaraj, C.; Philip, H.

CONFERENCE: Modernizing Indian agriculture: challenges, opportunities and strategies; Modernizing Indian agriculture in 21st century-National symposium
P: 181-190
New Delhi, Concept Pub. Co, 2001
ISBN: 8170229057
LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Papers
CONFERENCE EDITOR(S): Hansra, B. S.; Perumal, G.; Chandrakandan, K.
CONFERENCE SPONSOR: International Extension Forum
CONFERENCE LOCATION: Coimbatore, India 2000; Nov (200011) (200011)
BRITISH LIBRARY ITEM LOCATION: m03/17678
NOTE: Includes bibliographical references and index
DESCRIPTORS: modernizing agriculture; modernizing Indian agriculture

32/9/33 (Item 33 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC
(c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.
5927459 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9807-6210R-021, C9807-6130M-014
Dynamic quality of session control of real-time video multicast
Author(s): Zhao SongSheng; Lu XiCheng; Zhou XingMing
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Nat. Univ. of Defense Technol., Hunan, China
Conference Title: 1997 IEEE International Conference on Intelligent Processing Systems (Cat. No.97TH8335) Part vol.2 p.1737-41 vol.2
Publisher: IEEE, New York, NY, USA
Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA 2 vol. xxviii+1893 pp.
ISBN: 0 7803 4253 4 Material Identity Number: XX98-00911
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7803 4253 4/97/\$10.00
Conference Title: 1997 IEEE International Conference on Intelligent Processing Systems
Conference Sponsor: IEEE Ind. Electron. Soc.; Tsinghua Univ., China; Northwestern Polytech. Univ., China; Int. Technol. & Econ. Inst., State Council of China; Chinese Assoc. Autom.; Nat. Natural Sci. Found. China; Japanese Soc. Instrum. & Control Eng.; Japan Soc. Fuzzy Theory & Syst.; Beijing Assoc. Sci. & Technol. Exchange with Foreign Countries; IEEE Control Soc. Beijing Chapter
Conference Date: 28-31 Oct. 1997 Conference Location: Beijing, China
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: The paper presents a framework for dynamic control of the quality of real time video multicast applications. In such applications, there is a need for introducing the concept of "Quality of Session (Qoss)", beyond the Qos received by individual receivers. The Qoss can be best determined by the end application, depending on the application semantics and the actual Qos seen by each receiver. The control of Qoss is achieved by employing a Qoss monitoring mechanism at the application level and a sender receiver combination control mechanism to react to bottlenecks in the network or end systems. Each receiver performs local control, measures the stream quality offered to the end user and feedback the measurement to the sender using extended RTP receiver reports. According to the feedbacks and multiviewer synchronization requirement, the sender assesses the overall Qoss and adjusts the encoding and/or sending rate. The mechanism can be further enhanced if layered codecs are adopted. Policies of the Qos measurement and Qoss assessment were defined, algorithms of the source rate control were proposed, and the mechanisms of adaptive video encoding is described. (20 Refs)

Serial 09/829830

September 5, 2003

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: interactive **video** ; multimedia systems; quality **control** ;
real-time systems; **video** codecs

Identifiers: dynamic quality; session control; real time video multicast;
application semantics; Qoss monitoring mechanism; application level; sender
receiver combination control mechanism; end systems; local control; stream
quality; extended RTP receiver reports; multiviewer synchronization
requirement; layered codecs; Qos measurement; Qoss assessment; source rate
control; adaptive video encoding

Class Codes: B6210R (Multimedia communications); B6430H (Video recording)
; B6220M (Speech and video codecs); C6130M (Multimedia); C6160S (Spatial
and pictorial databases)

Copyright 1998, IEE

00721107 ERIC NO.: EJ408980 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: IR521567

Serial 09/829830

September 5, 2003

File 1:ERIC 1966-2003/Aug 13
Set Items Description
S1 3015 LOCUS (2W) CONTROL/DE, ID
S2 24690 AUDIO?? OR VIDEO?? OR AUDTIOTAPE? OR VIDEOTAPE? OR AUDIOCA-
SSETTE? OR VIDEOCASSETTE? OR AUDIODISC? OR VIDEODISC?
S3 27657 S1:S2
S4 48 S1 AND S2
S5 47 RD (unique items)
S6 0 S5/2002:2003
S7 47 Sort S5/ALL/PY,D

7/7,K/3

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

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00961218 ERIC NO.: ED409878 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: IR018467

Pre-Instructional Strategies and Segment Length in Interactive Video Programs.

Rusman, Ellen; And Others

11pp.

1997 (19970000)

NOTES: In: Proceedings of Selected Research and Development Presentations at the 1997 National Convention of the Association for Educational Communications and Technology (19th, Albuquerque, NM, February 14-18, 1997); see IR 018 421.

EDRS Price MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

LANGUAGE: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: 143 (Reports--Research); 150 (Speeches/meeting papers)

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Netherlands

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: RIEDEC1997

This study investigates the influence of pre-instructional strategies on the relationship between learner-controlled or program-controlled length of video segments and on related test performance on post-tests and retention tests. The study looks at the effect of presenting learning objectives in advance on the learning of factual information from interactive video programs. First-year students from two agricultural colleges in the Netherlands used a computer-controlled interactive video disk about the industrial process of cheese making and completed a posttest. A retention test was administered approximately two and a half weeks later. The program had two conditions, fixed and free. In the fixed condition, subjects worked through all seven chapters in linear order. In the free condition, students could vary the order of the chapters and view parts of the video as they wished. Results show a significant result for locus of control. Subjects in the no-pre-instruction condition performed better on test items that relate to incidental learning in the pre-instruction condition than on test items that relate to intentional learning in the pre-instruction condition. Overall, program control yielded a better posttest performance than learner control, although the effect size was rather small. (Contains 20 references.) (Author/SWC)

7/7,K/7

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

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00834499 ERIC NO.: EJ471140 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: IR527437

Influence of Instructional Control and Learner Characteristics on Factual Recall and Procedural Learning from Interactive Video .

Coldevin, Gary; And Others
Canadian Journal of Educational Communication, v22 n2 p113-30 Sum 1993
1993 (19930000)
ISSN: 0710-4340
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: 70 (Information Analysis); 80 (Journal articles); 120
(Opinion papers); 143 (Reports--Research)
RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: CIJFEB1994
Describes a study that examined the extent to which **different levels of instructional control** and varied learner characteristics affected performance and time on task, using interactive **video** in a college biochemistry course. Prior knowledge and learner internality/externality are discussed, and interaction between learner ability and instructional control is considered. (Contains 48 references.) (LRW)
Influence of Instructional Control and Learner Characteristics on Factual Recall and Procedural Learning from Interactive **Video**.
DESCRIPTORS: Ability Grouping; Academic Achievement; Biochemistry;
*Computer Assisted Instruction; Higher Education; Hypothesis Testing;
*Interactive **Video**; *Learner Controlled Instruction; **Locus of Control**; Multivariate Analysis; Pretests Posttests; Prior Learning; Recall (Psychology); *Student Characteristics; Time on Task
IDENTIFIERS: Nelson Denny Reading Tests; Rotter Internal External **Locus of Control** Scale

7/7,K/8

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC
(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.
00809367 ERIC NO.: EJ458008 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: IR526247
Effects of Orienting Activities and Instructional Control on Learning Facts and Procedures from Interactive **Video**.
Tovar, Mariela; Coldevin, Gary
Journal of Educational Computing Research, v8 n4 p507-19 1992
1992 (19920000)
ISSN: 0735-6331
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: 80 (Journal articles); 143 (Reports--Research)
RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: CIJJUN1993
Describes a study that was designed to investigate the interaction between three levels of instructional control (i.e., linear, mixed, and learner) and provision of an orienting activity on college students' learning of factual and procedural knowledge via interactive **video**. Instructional time and recall of facts and procedures are examined. (35 references) (LRW)
DESCRIPTORS: Analysis of Variance; *Computer Assisted Instruction; Higher Education; Hypothesis Testing; *Interactive **Video**; Learner Controlled Instruction; *Learning Strategies; * **Locus of Control**; Multivariate Analysis; Pretests Posttests; Recall (Psychology); Research Needs; Tables (Data); Time on Task

7/7,K/12

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC
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00768613 ERIC NO.: ED334969 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: IR015132
Proceedings of Selected Research Paper Presentations at the Convention of

the Association for Educational Communications and Technology and Sponsored by the Research and Theory Division (Orlando, Florida, February 13-17, 1991).

Simonson, Michael R., Ed.; Hargrave, Connie, Ed.;
CORP. SOURCE: Iowa State Univ. of Science and Technology, Ames. Coll. of Education. (BBB23021)
1025pp.

1991 (19910000)

NOTES: For the individual papers, see IR 015 133-153, IR 015 158-193, and ED 323 937. For the proceedings of the 1990 conference, see ED 323 912. EDRS Price MF07/PC41 Plus Postage.

LANGUAGE: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: 21 (Collected works--Proceedings); 143 (Reports--Research)

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: U.S.; Iowa

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: RIEDEC1991

This volume contains 57 papers and 1 symposium, consisting of an introduction and 4 papers. The topics discussed range from the instructional effectiveness of various presentation formats and media to the social foundations of educational computing and school restructuring. Cognitive theory and several design theories are also addressed. Research related to computer assisted instruction includes investigations of cooperative learning, variations in instructional control, interactive video , use of computer animation, hypermedia browsers, software for teachers to use in lesson planning, computer assisted testing, and automated instructional systems development. Formats for microcomputer displays and electronic publishing are also considered, as well as computer simulations and telecommunications-based distance education. Also included in this volume are information on the Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT), author and descriptor indexes, and a list of the 12 proceedings already in the ERIC system together with their ED numbers. (BBM)

...DESCRIPTORS: Epistemology; Expert Systems; Higher Education; Hypermedia; Industrial Training; *Instructional Design; Instructional Development; *Instructional Effectiveness; Interactive Video ; *Learner Controlled Instruction; Locus of Control; Media Research; Models; *Research Methodology

7/7,K/14

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

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00766330 ERIC NO.: ED332686 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: IR015010

Computer-Based Interactive Video : The Potential for Effective Instructional Environments.

Jost, Karen Lee

14pp.

1990 (19900000)

NOTES: Paper presented at the International Conference of the Association for the Development of Computer-based Instructional Systems (32nd, San Diego, CA, October 28-November 1, 1990).

EDRS Price MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

LANGUAGE: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: 150 (Speeches/meeting papers)

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: U.S.; New York

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: RIEOCT1991

Past media research has tried to show that the medium itself made a difference in instruction and learning outcomes. However there are media

attributes that must be considered in instructional design in conjunction with an analysis of the instructional goal. For example, the task requirements, type and level of learner-medium interaction, type and level of media adaptation required, and characteristics of the medium are all factors affecting the design of instruction. Research on the locus of control in learning may also be useful, particularly as it affects student achievement. Although prior studies yield mixed results on increases in student achievement based on locus of control, research has identified student aptitude, degree of inquiry, and prior knowledge as individual differences that affect the use of learner control. Interactive **video** combines computer assisted instruction with characteristics of **video** to provide an integrated educational environment that can be manipulated by the learner. However, the potential of this medium will only be realized through the design of quality instructional programs and effective implementation. (22 references) (DB)

DESCRIPTORS: Computer Assisted Instruction; Educational Environment; Educational Media; Higher Education; *Instructional Design; Instructional Effectiveness; Interactive **Video**; **Locus of Control**; *Media Adaptation; *Media Research

7/7,K/23

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

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00664206 ERIC NO.: ED285541 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: IR012746

The Effects of Locus of Instructional Control and Practice on Learning from Interactive Video .

Hannafin, Michael J.; Colamaio, Maryanne E.

16pp.

March 01, 1987 (19870301)

NOTES: Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the Association for Educational Communications and Technology (Atlanta, GA, February 26-March 1, 1987). For the complete proceedings, see IR 012 723.

EDRS Price MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

LANGUAGE: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: 143 (Reports--Research); 150 (Speeches/meeting papers)

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: U.S.; Pennsylvania

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: RIEJAN1988

TARGET AUDIENCE: Researchers

The effects of various interactive **video** instructional control options and practice on learning were examined in this study. The interactive **video** lesson was a 30-minute **videotape** designed to introduce cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Subjects were 48 graduate and undergraduate volunteers, none of whom had prior experience with CPR or interactive **video**. Students were randomly assigned to one of three instructional treatments with the following locus of instructional control versions: (1) designer imposed, following a predetermined path through the lesson dependent on responses to embedded practice questions; (2) learner selected, allowing individual control decisions at certain points; or (3) linear, with no options for control or imposed decisions for remediation or question repetition. A posttest was administered to assess the learning of facts, procedures, and problem-solving skills. Both the designer imposed and learner selected groups performed better than the linear group, and scores on practiced items were higher than non-practiced items for each type of learning. These effects were greatest for factual learning and least influential for procedural learning. Supplemental materials include

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41 references, sample practice questions, and a graph showing the interaction between practice and type of learning. (MES)

DESCRIPTORS: College Students; Computer Assisted Instruction; Drills (Practice); Higher Education; *Instructional Design; *Instructional Effectiveness; *Interactive Video ; *Intermode Differences; * Locus of Control ; Multivariate Analysis

7/7,K/36

DIALOG(R)File 1:ERIC

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00461138 ERIC NO.: EJ252514 CLEARINGHOUSE NO.: IR509478

Interactions between Student Achievement, Locus of Control, and Two Methods of College Instruction.

Root, Jon R.; Gall, Meredith Damien

Educational Communication and Technology: A Journal of Theory, Research, and Development, v29 n3 p139-46 Fall 1981
1981 (19810000)

LANGUAGE: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: 80 (Journal articles); 143 (Reports--Research)

RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: CIJFEB1982

Fifty-nine undergraduate students, divided into two groups to compare the instructional motivational effects of auto-tutorial and conventional instruction, were tested for achievement via performance (Ac), achievement via independence (Ai), and internal-external locus of control. Significant interaction was found between Ac and the two methods of instruction. Twenty references are listed. (MER)

DESCRIPTORS: Achievement Rating; *Aptitude Treatment Interaction; *Conventional Instruction; Higher Education; *Independent Study; Intermode Differences; Learning Modules; Locus of Control ; Slides; *Student Motivation; Videotape Cassettes

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September 5, 2003

File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2003/Sep 04
 File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2003/Sep 05
 File 141:Readers Guide 1983-2003/Jul
 File 436:Humanities Abs Full Text 1984-2003/Jul

Set	Items	Description
S1	203738	AUDIO?? OR VIDEO?? OR AUDIOTAPE? OR VIDEOTAPE? OR AUDIOCASSETTE? OR VIDEOCASSETTE?
S2	732079	PREVENT? OR AVERT? OR DETER?
S3	236443	PRECLUD? OR BLOCK???
S4	69181	NAVIGAT? OR SKIP????
S5	0	MOVE? ? ORMOVING
S6	103953	PROCEED???
S7	109326	OMIT???? OR OMISSION? ?
S8	175796	IGNOR???
S9	61396	OVERLOOK???
S10	24029	DISREGARD???
S11	79948	NEGLECT???
S12	313475	ADVANC?
S13	665582	CONTROL????
S14	98572	PRESENTATION?
S15	81395	PACE OR PACING
S16	321215	RATE
S17	1348369	TIME
S18	657521	MOVE? ? OR MOVING
S19	112	S2:S3()(S4 OR S7:S11)
S20	516	S2:S3()(S18 OR S12 OR S6)
S21	5621	S13(2W)S14:S17
S22	187	S1(S)S19:S21
S23	10	S1(S)S19:S20
S24	9	RD (unique items)
S25	1	S24/2002:2003
S26	8	S24 NOT S25
S27	8	Sort S26/ALL/PD,D [not relevant]
S28	231251	TEACHER? ? OR TRAINER? ? OR INSTRUCTOR? ?
S29	493720	PROGRAM
S30	0	S28()S13(S)S21(S)S1
S31	0	S29()S13(S)S21(S)S1

File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2003/Sep 04
 File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2003/Sep 04
 File 610:Business Wire 1999-2003/Sep 05
 File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
 File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Sep 04
 File 476:Financial Times Fulltext 1982-2003/Sep 05
 File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2003/Sep 04

Set	Items	Description
S1	652688	AUDIO?? OR VIDEO?? OR AUDIOTAPE? OR VIDEOTAPE? OR AUDIOCASSETTE? OR VIDEOCASSETTE?
S2	1204132	PREVENT? OR AVERT? OR DETER?
S3	389436	PRECLUD? OR BLOCK???
S4	174173	NAVIGAT? OR SKIP????
S5	0	MOVE? ? ORMOVING
S6	344548	PROCEED???
S7	359040	OMIT???? OR OMISSION? ?
S8	160660	IGNOR???

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S9 62974 OVERLOOK???
S10 19263 DISREGARD???
S11 49421 NEGLECT???
S12 967834 ADVANC?
S13 1648837 CONTROL????
S14 255061 PRESENTATION?
S15 210429 PACE OR PACING
S16 1038462 RATE
S17 3084378 TIME
S18 1614444 MOVE? ? OR MOVING
S19 152 S2:S3()(S4 OR S7:S11)
S20 1106 S2:S3()(S18 OR S12 OR S6)
S21 11399 S13(2W)S14:S17
S22 586 S1(S)S19:S21
S23 26 S1(S)S19:S20
S24 26 RD (unique items)
S25 1 S24/2002:2003
S26 25 S24 NOT S25
S27 25 Sort S26/ALL/PD,D [not relevant]
S28 131745 TEACHER? ? OR TRAINER? ? OR INSTRUCTOR? ?
S29 1288097 PROGRAM
S30 4 S28()S13(S)S21(S)S1
S31 0 S29()S13(S)S21(S)S1

30/3,AB,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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02360756 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 58415913 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Learn At A Distance -- Online learning is poised to become the new standard. (Industry Trend or Event)

Mottl, Judith N.

InformationWeek, 75

Jan 3, 2000

ISSN: 8750-6874 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2413 LINE COUNT: 00200

ABSTRACT: Electronic or distance learning has yet to catch on with companies as a training tool for their employees. Many are finding they do not have enough bandwidth or the costs such as for videoconferencing are currently too high. Some companies also cite the current inability for interaction between the teachers and the students. It is felt, however, as technologies improve, companies will adapt this method of training.

... hold and Blair incorporated LearnLinc Virtual Classroom, from LearnLinc Corp. The Windows software lets online **instructors control** class **presentations** using synchronized multimedia and content available over the Web. It also offers application sharing, electronic...
...acquire a screen capture of any student's desktop. Customers can choose one-way streaming **video** and **audio** for live or prerecorded communications, as well as two-way **audio** in multicast **audio** conferencing.

Aetna is using the audioconferencing tool, which lets students hear the instructors via a...

30/3,AB,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01844477 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17505799 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Teaching with multimedia in the community college classroom. (Glendale Community College, Glendale CA)
Miketta, J. Brett; Ludford, Deborah
T H E Journal (Technological Horizons In Education), v23, n1, p61(4)
August, 1995
ISSN: 0192-592X LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2566 LINE COUNT: 00212
ABSTRACT: An educational multimedia research project at Glendale Community College in Glendale, CA, sought to create an easy to use, multimedia environment that would be interactive, and would bring multimedia into the classroom. The research focused on creating a courseware template for use in an introductory computer science class. The system uses two separate computers, one with presentation software for delivering slides during the lecture, and the other loaded with a scripting language designed to give the instructor a GUI to control the delivery of multimedia elements. The project uses Persuasion 3.0 as the presentation software, which provides a simple way to create templates. HyperCard 2.2 is used as the scripting language. HyperCard was used to create an environment where the user can click on buttons to trigger events on the classroom monitor. Student booklets accompany the multimedia presentation. The booklets contain copies of the slides, with room for annotations. Instructors are able to use the system with minimal training.
TEXT:
...software and peripheral equipment used to provide a mixture of sound, text, voice, full-motion **video**, photos, graphics, exercises and animation for **instructor - controlled presentations**.

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File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Sep 04
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2003/Sep 04
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2003/Sep 04
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Sep 04
File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2003/Aug 26
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2003/Sep 05

Set	Items	Description
S1	2765505	AUDIO?? OR VIDEO?? OR AUDIOTAPE? OR VIDEOTAPE? OR AUDIOCAS- SETTE? OR VIDEOCASSETTE?
S2	4899806	PREVENT? OR AVERT? OR DETER?
S3	1563675	PRECLUD? OR BLOCK???
S4	755424	NAVIGAT? OR SKIP????
S5	0	MOVE? ? ORMOVING
S6	1309704	PROCEED???
S7	408266	OMIT???? OR OMISSION? ?
S8	628523	IGNOR???
S9	236560	OVERLOOK???
S10	85638	DISREGARD???
S11	199770	NEGLECT???
S12	3684728	ADVANC?
S13	6097056	CONTROL????
S14	944674	PRESENTATION?
S15	804193	PACE OR PACING
S16	3818141	RATE
S17	13623418	TIME
S18	6279338	MOVE? ? OR MOVING
S19	669	S2:S3()(S4 OR S7:S11)
S20	3316	S2:S3()(S18 OR S12 OR S6)
S21	35013	S13(2W)S14:S17
S22	1592	S1(S)S19:S21
S23	68	S1(S)S19:S20
S24	54	RD (unique items)
S25	8	S24/2002:2003
S26	46	S24 NOT S25
S27	46	Sort S26/ALL/PD,D [not relevant]
S28	942864	TEACHER? ? OR TRAINER? ? OR INSTRUCTOR? ?
S29	4553889	PROGRAM
S30	3	S28()S13(S)S21(S)S1
S31	2	S29()S13(S)S21(S)S1
S32	5	S30:S31
S33	4	RD (unique items) [not relevant]

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September 5, 2003

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200356

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/May(Updated 030902)

File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209

Set	Items	Description
S1	502740	AUDIO?? OR VIDEO?? OR AUDIOTAPE? OR VIDEOTAPE? OR AUDIOCAS- SETTE? OR VIDEOCASSETTE?
S2	3354445	PREVENT? OR AVERT? OR DETER?
S3	993068	PRECLUD? OR BLOCK???
S4	66133	NAVIGAT? OR SKIP????
S5	0	MOVE? ? ORMOVING
S6	35011	PROCEED???
S7	46678	OMIT???? OR OMISSION? ?
S8	4694	IGNOR???
S9	1459	OVERLOOK???
S10	2047	DISREGARD???
S11	3437	NEGLECT???
S12	229977	ADVANC?
S13	3802091	CONTROL????
S14	22373	PRESENTATION?
S15	4554	PACE OR PACING
S16	615821	RATE
S17	2527338	TIME
S18	1474720	MOVE? ? OR MOVING
S19	1122	S2:S3()(S4 OR S7:S11)
S20	2138	S2:S3()(S18 OR S12 OR S6)
S21	55129	S13(2W)S14:S17
S22	1257	S1(S)S19:S21
S23	40	S1(S)S19:S20
S24	0	S24/2002:2003
S25	0	S24 NOT S25
S26	6314	TEACHER? ? OR TRAINER? ? OR INSTRUCTOR? ?
S27	325709	PROGRAM
S28	0	S28()S13(S)S21(S)S1
S29	0	S29()S13(S)S21(S)S1
S30	907	IC=G09B-003
S31	0	S23 AND S30
S32	2	S22 AND S30
S33	40	S23 NOT S32
S34	29	S1/TI AND S33 [not relevant]
S35	9665	S26:S27()S13
S36	2	S30 AND S35
S37	2	S36 NOT S32
S38	2	S22(S)S26
S39	2	S38 NOT (S32 OR S36)

32/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011879637 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-296547/199826

Computerised learning, response and evaluation method - involves assembling created questions and corresponding correct and wrong answers on presentation portion of page created using set of coded instruction in memory

Patent Assignee: TARAS DEV (TARA-N)

Inventor: GRISWOLD M R; GUILLEM T; JIANG W; MOSSMAN B; ROGERS S; TATA G

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5749736	A	19980512	US 95408734	A	19950322	199826 B
			US 96653664	A	19960531	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95408734 A 19950322; US 96653664 A 19960531

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5749736	A	97	G09B-003/00	Cont of application US 95408734

Abstract (Basic): US 5749736 A

The method involves using an input unit which receives data input from an author. A display unit displays input information. A processing unit acts as an interface between the input unit and the display unit. A memory is connected to the processing unit. The memory includes a set of coded instructions which are executed by the processing unit. The sequence of coded instructions includes information used for creating a page.

The text, graphics and **audio** information pertaining to the page, is associated with a resource. A control information **controls** a **presentation** portion such that it uses the associated resource for creating several questions and the corresponding correct and wrong answers. The created questions and the corresponding correct and wrong answers are assembled in the presentation portion of the page.

USE - For monitoring intelligence quotient, personality traits, fitness to practice professions like law and medicine and aptitude for success in specific environment.

ADVANTAGE - Improves evaluation efficiency. Reduces time for developing interactive lessons for computerised learning. Improves security against cheating.

Dwg.1/10

Derwent Class: P85; T01; W04

International Patent Class (Main): G09B-003/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G09B-007/00

37/7,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008469300 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1990-356300/199048

Interactive computerised network classroom teaching system - has controlled central processor connected to work stations allowing students to carry out exercises and run software and simulations

Patent Assignee: BETTER EDUCATION INC (BETT-N); COMTEK (COMT-N)

Inventor: ABRAHAMSON L A; FABERT M G; HARTLINE F F; KNAPP R J; ROBSON M J

Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 399667	A	19901128	EP 90304587	A	19900427	199048 B
US 5002491	A	19910326	US 89344627	A	19890428	199115
EP 399667	A3	19920819				199337
EP 399667	B1	19961106	EP 90304587	A	19900427	199649
DE 69029057	E	19961212	DE 629057	A	19900427	199704
			EP 90304587	A	19900427	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 89344627 A 19890428

Cited Patents: NoSR.Pub; 1.Jnl.Ref; EP 279558; US 4759717; US 4785472; US 4793813; US 4798543; US 4820167; US 4877408

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
EP 399667 A

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
EP 399667 B1 E 33 G09B-007/04

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
DE 69029057 E G09B-007/04 Based on patent EP 399667

Abstract (Basic): EP 399667 A

The system comprises a central computer, including a central processor, a monitor, and associated peripheral hardware. The **teacher controls** the processor which analyses the responses from students and displays the results on the monitor. Communication within the entire network is achieved by a communication protocol.

Students work in the class at a pace under the control of the teacher. They can also work at home running didactic programs and simulations. This is achieved by portable terminals or by using floppy discs which can be taken home.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Computerised classroom reaching from primary school to university level. Suitable for quizzes, tests, exercises, didactic programs, games, simulations, homework and instructional activities. Increased student motivation. (14pp Dwg.No.1/5

Abstract (Equivalent): EP 399667 B

An interactive electronic classroom system, comprising: a central computer (10), including a central processor unit, a viewing means, and associated peripheral hardware; a plurality of student terminals (40), each of the student terminals including a microprocessor, input means to enable inputting of information and an electronic display, the electronic display being arranged to display information to users at the student terminals (40); and a network linking the central computer (10) and each of the student terminals (40); characterised by a communications protocol associated with the central computer (10), each of the student terminals (40), and the network, the communications protocol being arranged to selectively transmit student tasks from the central computer (10) to one or more of the student terminals (40) whereby each of the student terminals (40) executes the student task transmitted from the central computer (10), the student tasks being stored in the peripheral hardware of the central computer (10), transmitting responses from each of the student terminals (40) to the central computer (10), the student responses being selectively displayed on the viewing means, and transmitting feedback from the central computer (10) to each of the student terminals (40); an activation means arranged to respond to an input to the system to control the operation of the student tasks, such that the pace of response to the student tasks from each of the student terminals (40) is controlled from the central computer (10); and, analysing means for analysing the responses to the student tasks from each of the student terminals (40), and storing the analysis in the peripheral hardware of the central computer (10).

(Dwg.1/5)

Abstract (Equivalent): US 5002491 A

The structure is provided for enabling students to proceed in lock step or at their own pace through exercises and quizzes, responding electronically to questions asked, the teacher being able to receive the responses, and to interpret a readout, in histogram or other graphic display form, of student responses. In a preferred embodiment, a central computer using an IBM AT (tm) compatible system is employed,

together with a plurality of student computers which range from simple devices to full fledged personal computers.

Optical peripheral hardware, such as VCRs or other recording/reproducing devices, may be used to provide lessons to students in association with the computer network.

ADVANTAGE - The enables teaches to tech students concepts and to receive immediate feedback regarding how well the students have learned the concept.

Derwent Class: P85; T01; W04

International Patent Class (Main): G09B-007/04

International Patent Class (Additional): G09B-003/00 ; G09B-005/14

39/7,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011514209 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1997-490695/199746

Study reaction information real-time testing and analysing system and its real-time testing and analysing method

Patent Assignee: UNIV HUANAN TEACHERS (UYHU-N)

Inventor: LI K; WANG W; YE H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CN 1122478	A	19960515	CN 95115633	A	19950926	199746 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CN 95115633 A 19950926

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CN 1122478	A		G06F-015/00	

Abstract (Basic): CN 1122478 A

The system consists of the system unit comprising teacher's computer, printer, display and communication controller, the data acquisition network comprising several parallel students' terminal computers and the test questions management computer system comprising test questions computer, video distributor and test questions displays, which are connected together. In the system, the PC microcomputer interface card with controller is used as service mechanism, the monochip computer serial interface realizes the communication to students' terminal computers, the differential driven full-duplex serial communication techn. is adopted and the controller controls the real- time test and analysis.

Dwg.1

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/00

39/7,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011418296 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1997-396203/199737

Interaction VCR interface e.g. for classroom environment - has number of remote individual switches e.g. six or more operated by students seating in semicircle in front of TV

Patent Assignee: KALNINS M (KALN-I)

Inventor: KALNINS M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2310527	A	19970827	GB 963839	A	19960223	199737 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 963839 A 19960223

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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GB 2310527	A	10		
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Abstract (Basic): GB 2310527 A

The interface includes a remote switch (a) and a number of remote individual switches e.g. six or more operated by students sat in semicircle in front of a TV. The TV picture will freeze frame for an non-specific but **controlled** length of **time**. That may be determined by a **teacher** during classroom interaction with use of **video** media. all remote switches could be activated at the 'same time', while electrical circuits in a logic control box will determine exactly which remote switch was activated 'first'. This remote switch will light up with the exception of all others.

A selected person has then opportunity to communicate others participant for pausing the video media, while a still image on the TV screen may provides clarity to students explanation. The teacher uses his/her hand control for either pausing or resetting the VCR.

USE/ADVANTAGE - As students interaction with educational video media. Compact and easy to use and takes less than two minutes to set up.

Dwg.1/1

Derwent Class: P85; W04

International Patent Class (Main): G09B-005/06

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Aug W04
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030828,UT=20030821
Set Items Description
S1 131351 AUDIO?? OR VIDEO?? OR AUDIOTAPE? OR VIDEOTAPE? OR AUDIOCAS-
SETTE? OR VIDEOCASSETTE?
S2 952714 PREVENT? OR AVERT? OR DETER?
S3 530964 PRECLUD? OR BLOCK???
S4 44928 NAVIGAT? OR SKIP????
S5 0 MOVE? ? ORMOVING
S6 165790 PROCEED???
S7 214852 OMIT???? OR OMISSION? ?
S8 39307 IGNOR???
S9 3046 OVERLOOK???
S10 8581 DISREGARD???
S11 10561 NEGLECT???
S12 230930 ADVANC?
S13 933321 CONTROL???
S14 53039 PRESENTATION?
S15 11323 PACE OR PACING
S16 449192 RATE
S17 928606 TIME
S18 493392 MOVE? ? OR MOVING
S19 528 S2:S3()(S4 OR S7:S11)
S20 2205 S2:S3()(S18 OR S12 OR S6)
S21 53976 S13(2W)S14:S17
S22 2009 S1(S)S19:S21
S23 104 S1(S)S19:S20
S24 0 S24/2002:2003
S25 0 S24 NOT S25
S26 3538 TEACHER? ? OR TRAINER? ? OR INSTRUCTOR? ?
S27 166938 PROGRAM
S28 0 S28()S13(S)S21(S)S1
S29 0 S29()S13(S)S21(S)S1
S30 180 IC=G09B-003
S31 0 S23 AND S30
S32 0 S22 AND S30
S33 6 S26()S27
S34 2 S33 AND S30
S35 4 S33 NOT S34
S36 8130 S26:S27()S13
S37 5 S1(S)S19:S20(S)S36
S38 5 S37 NOT S33 [not relevant]

34/3,AB,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00943408

AUTOMATED TESTING AND ELECTRONIC INSTRUCTIONAL DELIVERY AND STUDENT
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
AUTOMATISCHE PRUFUNG UND ELEKTRONISCHES SYSTEM FUR DIE VERMITTLUNG DES
LEHRSTOFFES UND DIE VERWALTUNG DER STUDENTEN
PROCEDE D'EVALUATION AUTOMATISEE, SYSTEME ELECTRONIQUE DE FOURNITURE DE
RESSOURCES PEDAGOGIQUES ET DE GESTION DES ETUDIANTS

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EP 934581 B1 021204
WO 98013807 980402

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97943387 970924; WO 97US16672 970924

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 26680 P 960925

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MC; NL; PT; SE

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NOTE: No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200249	1405
CLAIMS B	(German)	200249	1283
CLAIMS B	(French)	200249	1932
SPEC B	(English)	200249	9930
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			14550
Total word count - documents A + B			14550

...SPECIFICATION the student program to load the desired page without
access to the database tables. The **teacher program** will pass the
information, such as file names and offsets to the student program.

If...NextSendMsg' and 'NextRecvMsg'. When the Teacher wants to send a
message to the Student, the **Teacher program** reads (T.INI)
(Msgs)NextSendMsg to get the number of the next message to send...

...program has a thread running looking for the (S.INI)(Msgs)NextRecvMsg
number. Likewise, the **Teacher program** has three threads running, one
for each student. It watches for the file numbered (T...).

35/3,AB,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00268601

PHYSICAL EXERCISE VIDEO SYSTEM
SYSTEME VIDEO POUR EXERCICE PHYSIQUE

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Priority Application: WO 93US724 19930127

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MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR SN TD TG

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Fulltext Word Count: 14879

English Abstract

A physical exercise video system includes a physical exercise machine (22), a video system (24) and an interface module (26). The video system (24) has a computer (28) and a removable cartridge (34). The interface module (26) is interposed between the computer (28) and cartridge (34), and provides interactive communication between the computer (28) and exercise machine (22). A communication protocol governs this communication, and includes specifications for status and command data packets. The video system (24) and exercise machine (22) can be selectively operated as either stand-alone units, or in an interactive exercise mode, wherein the exercise data generated by the exercise machine (22) affects the output of the video system (24), and may also be stored in memory within the interface module (26). The video system (24) controls the operation of the exercise machine (22) generally, and specifically, controls the load resistance imposed in opposition to the movement of pedals (66). The control of load resistance by video system (24) is a function of the operating characteristics of the exercise machine (22).

Fulltext Availability: Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... past exercise performance. Such programs typically contemplate that the user will exercise with the same **trainer program**. Thus, when the **trainer program** is placed on a removable cartridge, the historical exercise data is stored on that cartridge...